

CAMP CANINE VACCINE REQUIREMENTS 7/20/2018

Our goal is to keep pets safe and healthy. In July of 2018, the canine influenza virus hit Southeast Michigan / Camp Canine and hundreds of dogs became very sick. This is the first this area has experienced anything like this. For these reasons we are very strict on our vaccine requirements.

Please take these vaccines very serious and keep up to date.

- DHLPP (Annual)
- Rabies (1 year or 3 year as indicated by your veterinary on the paperwork)
- Bordetella (every six months)
- Canine Influenza H3N8 & H3N2 (Annual)
 - First time is a two part series, two weeks apart and then a two week waiting period so a total of four weeks until complete.
- Negative Fecal Test (every six months)

DHLPP: This is often referred to as simply the “distemper shot”. In actuality, this combination vaccine shot is protecting your dog from 4 different diseases. The acronym means distemper, hepatitis, para influenza, and parvovirus. “Distemper with lepto” refers to the same combination but with added protection against Leptospirosis, a bacterial infection which is prevalent in moist climates with standing or slow moving water. The 2 most important parts of this combo vaccine are distemper and parvo. Distemper shows in the form of flu-like symptoms resulting in severe neurological symptoms and usually death. Parvo virus is also often deadly, but can be turned around with intensive hospitalized care. Parvo virus is airborne and spread through cough, sneezing, and even stool.

Rabies: This is a severe viral disease which progresses rapidly, affecting the brain and central nervous system. Rabies in dogs and cats is most commonly transmitted through bites from infected animals such as foxes, coyotes, and raccoons. In the United States, bat bites are the most common cause of rabies transmission. This disease is always fatal in unvaccinated animals, usually occurring only 7-10 days after symptoms began. The importance in vaccinating against this virus lies not only in protecting your pet, but also yourself. Rabies is considered a “zoonotic” disease, which means that it is able to be transmitted from animals to humans. Approximately 40,000-70,000 rabies-related human deaths occur worldwide each year, with bites from unvaccinated dogs being most of these cases.

Bordetella:(every six months) Kennel/Canine Cough, scientifically known as Infectious Tracheobronchitis, is spread by close contact with other dogs who immediately inhale the bug from the infected dog's cough. Boarding kennels provide an environment where many dogs are kept in close contact, making it an ideal environment for this type of illness to spread. Vaccination is offered by most vets as an injectable or intranasal vaccine. The intranasal vaccine works differently in that it creates antibodies in nasal cavity cells rather than in the blood stream. While boosting the intranasal dose every 6-months. **It is important to wait 48 hours after vaccination before going to the dog park, boarding facility, or grooming salon – this allows time for your dog's body to develop a defense against the contagious illness.**

Canine Influenza H3N8 & H3N2 (Annual)

Do to the July 2018 outbreak in the downriver area, we started requiring at that time. Both strains have actively circulated in dog populations in the last several years. The influenza can be very scary. Any dog without the vaccine will be exposed and carry the virus for up to 24 days. 80% will show signs of the flu, however 20% of dogs will show no signs what so ever and still pass to other dogs. Incubation is 2-4 days with no signs. Clinical signs include fever, coughing, runny nose, respiratory distress, lethargic, loss of appetite. The flu is viral but can lead to bacterial infections as well.

The first time your dog receives the Canine Influenza vaccine, they must do a booster 2-3 weeks from the first shot then a two week waiting period to follow before it is activated. After your first set of vaccines, the next year will just be one shot annually.

Negative Fecal Test (every Six Months)

Fecal examinations are primarily performed to detect microscopic gastrointestinal parasites, such as roundworms, hookworms, whipworms, Giardia, coccidia and tapeworms. Some abnormal parasites known as spirochetes or flagellates can also be detected. Dogs can get these parasites from drinking out of puddles/creeks, eating rabbit feces and from other dogs. Take a fecal sample to your vet with in a few hours of your dog creating. It may take 24 hours to get the results back.

PLEASE BE ADVISED:

If your dogs is coughing, excessive sneezing, runny nose, lethargic DO NOT BRING TO CAMP CANINE FOR 10 DAYS OR MORE.

This can cause an outbreak to many dogs.